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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER	
MILLER, BRANDON J	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2683	

DATE MAILED: 06/15/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/945,451	YOLDI ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Brandon J. Miller	2683	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *26 December 2004*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-31* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-31* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-2, 4-10, 12-15, 17-23, and 25-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Twitchell in view of Kurby and Linkola.

Regarding claim 1 Twitchell teaches a method for reducing acquisition times in a GPS receiver associated with a cellular device (see pg. 18, lines 8-14). Twitchell teaches determining at the GPS receiver occurrence of data at the GPS receiver (see pg. 13, lines 5-10). Twitchell teaches obtaining data for the GPS receiver from a reference server responsive to occurrence of a condition (see pg. 12, lines 11-13 and pg. 13, lines 1-9). Twitchell teaches calculating a current position of the GPS receiver at a reduced acquisition time using at least the obtained data (see pg. 18, lines 8-14). Twitchell does not specifically teach determining at startup of the GPS receiver occurrence of a change in a mobile country code and mobile network code of the cellular device associated with the GPS receiver. Kurby teaches determining at startup of a GPS receiver occurrence of a change in a location associated with a GPS receiver (see col. 8, lines 62-67 and col. 9, lines 1-2, 5-7 & 15-19). Linkola teaches comparing a present mobile country code and mobile network code with a previously stored mobile country code and mobile network code to determine if a change has occurred in the mobile country code and mobile network code of the

GPS receiver (see col. 6, lines 41-47. col. 11, lines 51-53 & 58-67, and col. 12, lines 1-5). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the device adapt to include determining at startup of the GPS receiver occurrence of a change in a mobile country code and mobile network code of the cellular device associated with the GPS receiver because this would allow for a reduction of time that a mobile unit takes to determine accurate location data.

Regarding claim 2 Twitchell, Kurby, and Linkola teach a device as recited in claim 1 except for obtaining ephemeris and almanac data from the reference server via the Internet. Twitchell does teach obtaining ephemeris and timing data from the reference server via the Internet (see pg. 13, lines 5-8). Kurby does teach obtaining ephemeris and almanac data (see col. 4, lines 40-47). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the device adapt to include obtaining ephemeris and almanac data from the reference server via the Internet because this would allow for efficient location of the precise position of remote units.

Regarding claim 4 Twitchell, Kurby, and Linkola teach a device as recited in claim 1 except for comparing a present mobile country code and mobile network code with a previous mobile country code and mobile network code to determine if a change has occurred in the mobile country code and mobile network code of the GPS receiver. Linkola does teach comparing a present mobile country code and mobile network code with a previously stored mobile country code and mobile network code to determine if a change has occurred in the mobile country code and mobile network code of the GPS receiver (see col. 6, lines 41-47. col. 11, lines 51-53 & 58-67, and col. 12, lines 1-5). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary

skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the device adapt to include comparing a present mobile country code and mobile network code with a previous mobile country code and mobile network code to determine if a change has occurred in the mobile country code and mobile network code of the GPS receiver because this would allow for an improved method for identification of mobile station position.

Regarding claim 5 Linkola teaches obtaining an approximate position of the GPS receiver based upon a present mobile country code and mobile network code associated with the GPS receiver (see col. 6, lines 41-47 and col. 11, lines 51-53 & 64-67 and col. 12, lines 1-5).

Regarding claim 6 Twitchell teaches approximate position that comprises a longitude and latitude (see col. 14, lines 14-20).

Regarding claim 7 Linkola teaches comparing the present mobile country code and mobile network code with entries in a table of mobile country codes and mobile network codes having position data associated therewith to locate a corresponding mobile country code and mobile network code; and locating the position data associated with a corresponding mobile country code and mobile network code as the approximate position of the GPS receiver (see col. 6, lines 41-47. col. 11, lines 51-53 & 58-67, and col. 12, lines 1-5).

Regarding claim 8 Kurby teaches determining a current position using the approximate position of the GPS receiver (see col. 9, lines 21-35).

Regarding claim 9 Twitchell, Kurby, and Linkola teach a device as recited in claim 1 except for obtaining a present time associated with the GPS receiver based upon the mobile country code and the mobile network code associated with the GPS receiver. Kurby does teach obtaining a present time associated with the GPS receiver (see col. 4, lines 48-53). Linkola

teaches obtaining location data associated with the GPS receiver based upon the mobile country code and the mobile network code (see col. 11, lines 51-53 & 59-62). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the device adapt to include obtaining a present time associated with the GPS receiver based upon the mobile country code and the mobile network code associated with the GPS receiver because this would allow for an improved method for identification of mobile station position.

Regarding claim 10 Twitchell, Kurby and Linkola teach a device as recited in claim 9 except for accessing a table of mobile country codes and mobile network codes having position data associated therewith; comparing the present mobile country code and mobile network code with entries in the table to locate a corresponding mobile country code and mobile network code; determining if the position data has changed by a selected amount between the present mobile country code and mobile network code and the corresponding mobile network code and mobile country code; and if the position data has not changed by the selected amount, determining a time for a previously used time zone. Kurby does teach if the position data has not changed by the selected amount, determining a previously used location (see col. 9, lines 50-60). Linkola does teach accessing a table of mobile country codes and mobile network codes having position data associated therewith; comparing the present mobile country code and mobile network code with entries in the table to locate a corresponding mobile country code and mobile network code; determining if the position data has changed between the present mobile country code and mobile network code and the corresponding mobile network code and mobile country code (see col. 6, lines 41-47. col. 11, lines 51-53 & 58-67, and col. 12, lines 1-5). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to make the device adapt to

include accessing a table of mobile country codes and mobile network codes having position data associated therewith; comparing the present mobile country code and mobile network code with entries in the table to locate a corresponding mobile country code and mobile network code; determining if the position data has changed by a selected amount between the present mobile country code and mobile network code and the corresponding mobile network code and mobile country code; and if the position data has not changed by the selected amount, determining a time for a previously used time zone because this would allow for an improved method for precise identification of mobile station position.

Regarding claim 12 Twitchell, Kurby, and Linkola teach a device as recited in claim 1 except for obtaining ephemeris and almanac data using a Mobile Internet Protocol. Twitchell does teach obtaining ephemeris and timing data from the reference server via the Internet (see pg. 12, lines 11-17). Kurby does teach obtaining ephemeris and almanac data (see col. 4, lines 40-47). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the device adapt to include obtaining ephemeris and almanac data using a Mobile Internet Protocol because this would allow for efficient location of the precise position of remote units.

Regarding claim 13 Twitchell teaches a method for reducing acquisition times in a GPS receiver associated with a cellular device (see pg. 18, lines 8-14). Twitchell teaches calculating a current position using the approximate position of the GPS receiver at a reduced acquisition time using at least the position data (see pg. 18, lines 8-14). Twitchell does not specifically teach determining at startup of the GPS receiver occurrence of a change in a mobile country code or mobile network code of the cellular device associated with the GPS receiver, accessing a table of

mobile country codes and mobile network codes having position data associated therewith, comparing the present mobile country code and mobile network code with entries in the table to locate a corresponding mobile country code and mobile network code, or selecting the position data associated with a corresponding mobile country code and mobile network code as an approximate position of the GPS receiver. Kurby teaches determining at startup of a GPS receiver occurrence of a change in a location associated with a GPS receiver (see col. 8, lines 62-67 and col. 9, lines 1-2, 5-7 & 15-19). Linkola teaches determining occurrence of a change in a mobile country code or mobile network code of the cellular device associated with the GPS receiver, accessing a table of mobile country codes and mobile network codes, comparing the present mobile country code and mobile network code with entries in the table to locate a corresponding mobile country code and mobile network code, locating the position data associated with a corresponding mobile country code and mobile network code as an approximate position of the GPS receiver (see col. 6, lines 41-47. col. 11, lines 51-53 & 58-67, and col. 12, lines 1-5). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the device adapt to include determining at startup of the GPS receiver occurrence of a change in a mobile country code or mobile network code of the cellular device associated with the GPS receiver, accessing a table of mobile country codes and mobile network codes having position data associated therewith, comparing the present mobile country code and mobile network code with entries in the table to locate a corresponding mobile country code and mobile network code, or selecting the position data associated with a corresponding mobile country code and mobile network code as an approximate position of the GPS receiver

because this would allow for a reduction of time that a mobile unit takes to determine accurate identification of location data.

Regarding claim 14 Twitchell, Kurby, and Linkola teach a device as recited in claim 2 and is rejected given the same reasoning as above.

Regarding claim 15 Twitchell, Kurby, and Linkola teach a device as recited in claim 12 and is rejected given the same reasoning as above.

Regarding claim 17 Twitchell, Kurby, Linkola teach a device as recited in claim 4 and is rejected given the same reasoning as above.

Regarding claim 18 Twitchell, Kurby, Linkola teach a device as recited in claim 9 and is rejected given the same reasoning as above.

Regarding claim 19 Twitchell, Kurby, Linkola teach a device as recited in claim 10 and is rejected given the same reasoning as above.

Regarding claim 20 Twitchell teaches a wireless communications device and a wireless transceiver for establishing a connection with the Internet (see pg. 10, lines 6-8 and pg. 12, lines 5-7). Twitchell teaches a GPS receiver for determining a position of the wireless communications device at a reduced acquisition time using at least the obtained data and the approximate position (see pg. 18, lines 8-14). Twitchell teaches approximate position that comprises a longitude and latitude (see col. 14, lines 14-20). Twitchell teaches a controller configured to: determine at the GPS receiver occurrence of at least one of the following conditions: ephemeris data and timing data at the GPS receiver (see pg. 10, lines 26-28 and pg.13, lines 5-10). Twitchell teaches obtaining data for the GPS receiver from a reference server on the Internet using the wireless transceiver responsive to occurrence of one of the conditions

(see pg. 13, lines 1-8). Twitchell does not specifically teach a table including a plurality of mobile country code and mobile network code pairs, each pair of mobile country codes and mobile network codes having longitude and latitude data associated therewith, determining at startup of the GPS receiver occurrence of at least one of the following conditions: ephemeris data at the GPS receiver older than a predetermined period of time and a change in a mobile country code and mobile network code of the wireless communications device, obtaining an approximate position of the GPS receiver from the table based upon a present mobile country code and mobile network code associated with the GPS receiver, or determine a current position of the GPS receiver. Kurby teaches determining at startup of the GPS receiver occurrence of at least one of the following conditions: ephemeris data at the GPS receiver older than a predetermined period of (see col. 8, lines 62-67 and col. 9, lines 1-2, 5-7, & 15-19). Linkola teaches a table including a plurality of mobile country codes and mobile network codes, each mobile country code and mobile network code having location data associated therewith (see col. 11, lines 62-67). Linkola teaches a change in a mobile country code and mobile network code of the wireless communications device, obtaining an approximate position of the GPS receiver from the table based upon a present mobile country code and mobile network code associated with the GPS receiver and determine a current location of the GPS receiver at a reduced acquisition time using at least the obtained data and the approximate position (see col. 6, lines 41-47. col. 11, lines 51-53 & 58-67, and col. 12, lines 1-5). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the device adapt to include a table including a plurality of mobile country code and mobile network code pairs, each pair of mobile country codes and mobile network codes having longitude and latitude data associated therewith,

determining at startup of the GPS receiver occurrence of at least one of the following conditions: ephemeris data at the GPS receiver older than a predetermined period of time and a change in a mobile country code and mobile network code of the wireless communications device, obtaining an approximate position of the GPS receiver from the table based upon a present mobile country code and mobile network code associated with the GPS receiver, or determine a current position of the GPS receiver because this would allow for an increased reduction of time that a mobile unit takes to determine accurate identification of location data.

Regarding claim 21 Twitchell, Kurby, and Linkola teach a device as recited in claim 11 and is rejected given the same reasoning as above.

Regarding claim 22 Twitchell, Kurby, and Linkola teach a device as recited in claim 2 and is rejected given the same reasoning as above.

Regarding claim 23 Twitchell, Kurby, and Linkola teach a device as recited in claim 12 and is rejected given the same reasoning as above.

Regarding claim 25 Twitchell, Kurby, and Linkola teach a device as recited in claim 4 and is rejected given the same reasoning as above.

Regarding claim 26 Twitchell, Kurby, and Linkola teach a device as recited in claim 6 and is rejected given the same reasoning as above.

Regarding claim 27 Twitchell, Kurby, and Linkola teach a device as recited in claim 20 except for accessing a table of mobile country codes and mobile network codes having position data associated therewith; comparing the present mobile country code and mobile network code with entries in the table to locate a corresponding mobile country code and mobile network code; and selecting the longitude and latitude associated with a corresponding mobile country code and

mobile network code as the approximate position of the GPS receiver. Twitchell does teach approximate position that comprises a longitude and latitude (see col. 14, lines 14-20). Linkola does teach accessing a table of mobile country codes and mobile network codes having position data associated therewith; comparing the present mobile country code and mobile network code with entries in the table to locate a corresponding mobile country code and mobile network code; and locating the location associate with the corresponding mobile country code and mobile network code as the approximate position (see col. 6, lines 41-47. col. 11, lines 51-53 & 58-67, and col. 12, lines 1-5). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to make the device adapt to include accessing a table of mobile country codes and mobile network codes having position data associated therewith; comparing the present mobile country code and mobile network code with entries in the table to locate a corresponding mobile country code and mobile network code; and selecting the longitude and latitude associated with a corresponding mobile country code and mobile network code as the approximate position of the GPS receiver because this would allow for an improved method for precise identification of mobile station position.

Regarding claim 28 Twitchell, Kurby, Linkola teach a device as recited in claim 9 and is rejected given the same reasoning as above.

Regarding claim 29 Twitchell, Kurby and Linkola teach a device as recited in claim 9 except for accessing a table of mobile country codes and mobile network codes having position data associated therewith; comparing the present mobile country code and mobile network code with entries in the table to locate a corresponding mobile country code and mobile network code; determining if the position data has changed by a selected amount; if the position data has not

changed by the selected amount, determining a time for a previously used time zone. Kurby does teach if the position data has not changed by the selected amount, determining a previously used location (see col. 9, lines 50-60). Linkola does teach accessing a table of mobile country codes and mobile network codes having position data associated therewith; comparing the present mobile country code and mobile network code with entries in the table to locate a corresponding mobile country code and mobile network code; determining if the position data has changed (see col. 6, lines 41-47. col. 11, lines 51-53 & 58-67, and col. 12, lines 1-5). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to make the device adapt to include accessing a table of mobile country codes and mobile network codes having position data associated therewith; comparing the present mobile country code and mobile network code with entries in the table to locate a corresponding mobile country code and mobile network code; determining if the position data has changed; and if the position data has not changed by the selected amount, determining a time for a previously used time zone because this would allow for an improved method for precise identification of mobile station position.

Regarding claim 30 Twitchell teaches a method for reducing acquisition times in a GPS receiver associated with a cellular device (see pg. 18, lines 8-14). Twitchell teaches calculating a current position using the approximate position of the GPS receiver at a reduced acquisition time using at least the position data (see pg. 18, lines 8-14). Twitchell teaches obtaining data for the GPS receiver from a reference server responsive to occurrence of a condition (see pg. 12, lines 11-13 and pg. 13, lines 1-9). Twitchell does not specifically teach determining at startup of the GPS receiver occurrence of a change in a mobile country code and mobile network code of the cellular device associated with the GPS receiver via a table including a plurality of mobile

country code and mobile network code pairs, each pair having a longitude and latitude associated therewith. Kurby teaches determining at startup of a GPS receiver occurrence of a change in a location associated with a GPS receiver (see col. 8, lines 62-67 and col. 9, lines 1-2, 5-7 & 15-19). Linkola teaches determining occurrence of a change in a mobile country code or mobile network code of the cellular device associated with the GPS receiver, accessing a table of mobile country codes and mobile network codes, comparing the present mobile country code and mobile network code with entries in the table to locate a corresponding mobile country code and mobile network code, locating the position data associated with a corresponding mobile country code and mobile network code as an approximate position of the GPS receiver (see col. 6, lines 41-47. col. 11, lines 51-53 & 58-67, and col. 12, lines 1-5). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the device adapt to include determining at startup of the GPS receiver occurrence of a change in a mobile country code and mobile network code of the cellular device associated with the GPS receiver via a table including a plurality of mobile country code and mobile network code pairs, each pair having a longitude and latitude associated therewith because this would allow for a reduction of time that a mobile unit takes to determine accurate identification of location data.

Regarding claim 31 Twitchell teaches a method for reducing acquisition times in a GPS receiver associated with a cellular device (see pg. 18, lines 8-14). Twitchell teaches determining at the GPS receiver occurrence of the following conditions: ephemeris and timing data at the GPS receiver (see pg. 13, lines 5-10). Twitchell teaches obtaining data for the GPS receiver from a reference server responsive to occurrence of one of the conditions (see pg. 12, lines 11-13 and pg. 13, lines 1-9). Twitchell teaches calculating a current position of the GPS receiver at a

reduced acquisition time using at least the obtained data (see pg. 18, lines 8-14). Twitchell does not specifically teach ephemeris data at the GPS receiver older than a predetermined period of time and a change in a mobile country code and mobile network code of the cellular device associated with the GPS receiver. Kurby teaches determining at startup of the GPS receiver the occurrence of ephemeris data at the GPS receiver older than a predetermined period of time (see col. 8, lines 62-67 and col. 9, lines 1-2, 5-7, & 15-19). Linkola teaches comparing a present mobile country code and mobile network code with a previously stored mobile country code and mobile network code to determine if a change has occurred in the mobile country code and mobile network code of the GPS receiver (see col. 6, lines 41-47. col. 11, lines 51-53 & 58-67, and col. 12, lines 1-5). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the device adapt to include determining at startup of the GPS receiver occurrence of at least one of the following conditions: ephemeris data at the GPS receiver older than a predetermined period of time and a change in a mobile country code and mobile network code of the cellular device associated with the GPS receiver because this would allow for a reduction of time that a mobile unit takes to determine accurate location data.

Claims 3, 16, and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Twitchell in view of Kurby, Linkola, and Harris.

Regarding claim 3 Twitchell, Kurby, Linkola teach a device as recited in claim 1 except for obtaining ephemeris and almanac data using a WAP protocol. Kurby does teach obtaining ephemeris and almanac data (see col. 4, lines 40-47). Harris teaches obtaining position data using a WAP protocol (see abstract and col. 3, lines 26-27). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the device adapt to include

obtaining ephemeris and almanac data using a WAP protocol because this would allow for efficient location of the precise position of remote units.

Regarding claim 16 Twitchell, Kurby, and Linkola teach a device as recited in claim 14 except for obtaining ephemeris and almanac data using a WAP protocol. Kurby does teach obtaining ephemeris and almanac data (see col. 4, lines 40-47). Harris teaches obtaining position data using a WAP protocol (see abstract and col. 3, lines 26-27). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the device adapt to include obtaining ephemeris and almanac data using a WAP protocol because this would allow for efficient location of the precise position of remote units.

Regarding claim 24 Twitchell, Kurby, Linkola and Harris teach a device as recited in claim 16 and is rejected given the same reasoning as above.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 12/28/2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Regarding independent claims 1, 13, 20, and 30-31 the combination of Twitchell, Kurby, and Linkola teach a device as claimed. Linkola teaches determining a change in a mobile country code and mobile network code of a cellular device associated with a GPS receiver (see col. 6, lines 41-47. col. 11, lines 51-53 & 58-67, and col. 12, lines 1-5). Linkola teaches accessing a table of mobile country codes and mobile network codes having position data associated therewith; comparing the present mobile country code and mobile network code with entries in the table to locate a corresponding mobile country code and mobile network code (see col. 6, lines 41-47. col. 11, lines 51-53 & 58-67, and col. 12, lines 1-5). Linkola also teaches a table including a plurality of mobile country codes and mobile network codes, each mobile

country code and mobile network code having location data associated therewith (see col. 11, lines 62-67). The location data in Linkola is in the form of coordinates values obtained from a GPS system (see col. 12, lines 1-5), this can include information related to longitude and latitude. Claims 2-10, 12, 14-19, and 21-29 are rejected based on their dependence of the independent claims mentioned above.

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Bloebaum et al. U.S Patent No. 6,295,023 discloses methods, mobile stations and systems for acquiring global positioning system timing information.

Siddiqui et al. U.S. Patent No. 6,292,666 discloses a system and method for displaying country on mobile stations within satellite systems.

Lau U.S. Patent No. 5,883,594 discloses GPS receiver using a message system for reducing power consumption.

King et al. U.S. Patent No. 6,313,787 discloses a method and apparatus for assisted GPS protocol.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Brandon J. Miller whose telephone number is 571-272-7869. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon.-Fri. 8:00 am to 5:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, William Trost can be reached on 571-272-7872. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

June 2, 2005

WILLIAM TROST
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600